



Template for call handlers

Vaccination of children aged six months to 17 years who are at greater risk from COVID-19 infection.

Before this template is used, it should be reviewed locally and combined with any local health board call-handler policy. Any clinical queries should be referred to clinical staff according to local policy.

At 16 years of age a young person is presumed in law to have the capacity to consent, so young people aged 16 or 17 years should consent to their own medical treatment. See: [Green book chapter 2_Consent \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/71412/green-book-chapter-2-consent.pdf) (external site)

Introduction

Hello, my name is [insert]. I am calling from [insert].

Can I please confirm that I am talking to:

Either:

- the parent or carer of [insert child's name]

Or

- [insert name]

I am calling you to invite [you/your child/the child you care for] for a COVID-19 vaccination.

The Welsh Government is inviting children from six months to 17 years with certain health conditions for a COVID-19 vaccination. I understand that [you/insert name] are/is eligible for a COVID-19 vaccination and I am ringing today to discuss making an appointment to have the vaccine.

Before I continue, can I just check a few details with you?

[Confirm name/address/GP practice]

[Confirm date of birth]

Details of vaccination offer

[You/your child] are/is being called for a vaccine because children and young people with certain health conditions have an increased risk of serious illness and being admitted to hospital with COVID-19 infection.

Getting vaccinated against COVID-19 is a safe and effective way to help protect you or your child against serious illness and being admitted to hospital.



The vaccine offered is the [insert vaccine brand name of the vaccine e.g. Comirnaty], which is produced by [insert company name e.g. Pfizer]. The vaccine is safe and recommended for use in children and young people.

Appointment discussion

- Your appointment is at **location** on [date] at [time].

If you would like to discuss this further with a member of our clinical team, I can ask somebody to call you or email you. (Refer to local policy)

Further information

If you would like more information, I can send this to you by post or email or give you a website address.

(If they would like further information sent by email, you will need to get their email address.)

- You can find more information and patient leaflets at phw.nhs.wales/covidvaccine
- You can find out more about the specific COVID-19 vaccines for children and young people, including their contents and possible side effects, at www.medicines.org.uk (external site) by searching: [choose the vaccine name (or company) and strength according to age of individual]
- [Insert details of Health Board information sources]



Frequently asked questions

1. Why does the Welsh Government recommend a COVID-19 vaccination for children aged six months to 17 years with certain medical conditions?

In Wales, we follow advice from the independent expert Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation (JCVI) on the use of different vaccine products as part of the COVID-19 vaccination programme. For most children and young people, COVID-19 infection causes mild or no symptoms, but for a small number of children and young people with health conditions, the risk of serious illness is greater. The JCVI has advised that children aged six months to 17 years who are at greater risk from COVID-19 infection should be offered a vaccination.

2. Is the COVID-19 vaccine safe for young children?

Like all vaccines, the safety and effectiveness of the vaccine used has been thoroughly tested in clinical trials.

A vaccine is only released to the public if scientific tests, called clinical trials, show the benefits outweigh the risks.

The medicines regulator, the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA), has confirmed the COVID-19 vaccine being offered to children and young people is safe and effective.

3. How effective is the COVID-19 vaccine?

The UK vaccination programme has been very successful, with tens of millions of people vaccinated and many thousands of lives saved.

It may take a few weeks to build up some protection from the vaccine. Like all medicines, no vaccine is 100% effective – some people may still get COVID-19 despite having a vaccination – but the effects should be less severe. It is still important to know the signs and symptoms of COVID-19, even if **you/your child are/is** vaccinated.

For information about COVID-19 including signs and symptoms of the disease, visit

[Guidance for people with symptoms of a respiratory infection, including COVID-19 | GOV.WALES](#)
(external site)

Children and young people with weakened immune systems may not make a strong immune response to the vaccine, but it should offer them protection against serious illness.

4. Why should my child have the COVID-19 vaccine?

Some people are more likely to become unwell from COVID-19 than other people.



Some children and young people who have certain health conditions are more likely to become seriously unwell or go to hospital.

These conditions include:

- chest problems, certain lung conditions including poorly controlled asthma;
- serious heart problems, or heart problems with other medical conditions;
- disease of the kidney, liver or digestive system;
- certain neurological conditions or disabilities (for example epilepsy, cerebral palsy or Down's syndrome) and severe learning disabilities;
- endocrine disorders (such as diabetes or Addison's disease);
- a weakened immune system due to disease or treatment (for example, high dose steroids, chemotherapy, radiotherapy or organ transplant);
- a problem with their spleen, for example sickle cell disease, or if they have had their spleen removed;
- serious genetic problems;
- other serious medical conditions as advised by the doctor or specialist; and
- people who are pregnant (at any stage of pregnancy).

5. Which vaccine will be given?

The [insert brand name] vaccine, which is produced by [insert company name] will be offered. The vaccine is safe and recommended for use in children and young people. The vaccine cannot give a person or their child coronavirus.

If you would like to know more about the vaccine, search: (chose accordingly)

- [Insert full name and strength of each vaccine, and ages each vaccine is used for]

www.medicines.org.uk

6. What are the side effects of the vaccine?

Like all medicines, vaccines can cause side effects. Most of these are mild and don't last long, and not everyone gets them. The most common side effects should only last a day or two.

Common side effects in the first day or two are:

- soreness or swelling and redness where the injection was given;
- general aches or flu-like symptoms;
- feeling tired;
- feeling sick or vomiting;
- diarrhoea;
- having a headache;
- a mild fever; and



- swollen glands.

Babies under two years old may also be irritable, sleepy and lose their appetite.

Cases of inflammation of the heart (called myocarditis or pericarditis) have been reported very rarely after COVID-19 vaccines. Most children and young people recover from these and feel better following rest and simple treatment.

For more information, see phw.nhs.wales/covidvaccine

7. Are there any reasons why the vaccine should not be given?

There are very few children and young people who cannot have the COVID-19 vaccine.

The vaccine should not be given to anyone who has had:

- a confirmed serious allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) to any of the ingredients of the vaccine; or
- a confirmed serious allergic reaction (anaphylaxis) to a previous dose of the same COVID-19 vaccine.

It is important that you tell the person giving the vaccine about any previous serious allergic reaction.

8. Where will the injection be given?

Babies aged six to 12 months will have the vaccine in their thigh. Children (older than 12 months) and young people will usually have it in the top of their arm.

On the day of the appointment, **you/your child** should wear clothing which can be removed easily. Wearing loose clothing makes it easier to get to the thigh or top of the arm.

Children may like to bring a favourite toy with them to play with while they wait.

9. What about giving consent?

If you are a parent, or a carer with parental responsibility, you will be asked to give informed consent (permission) for the child under your care to have the vaccine, if they are under 16.

In some circumstances, young people aged 12 to 15 may be able to give consent themselves, if they fully understand what is being offered, although it is best that parents or carers are involved in their decision about having the vaccine.

It is important to understand the benefits and risks of vaccination. The nurse or person giving the vaccination will be able to discuss the vaccine and answer any questions you may have at the appointment.

10. What if my child is ill on the day the vaccination is due?



Children and young people need to be well to have the vaccine. If they cannot attend the vaccination appointment, they, or their parent or carer, should cancel the appointment and rearrange it as soon as possible.

A cold or other minor illness is not a reason to delay the vaccine.

If in doubt, discuss this with the person giving the vaccination.

11. Can other vaccines be given at the same time as the COVID-19 vaccination?

Yes. COVID-19 vaccines can be given at the same time as other vaccines. It is better to have the vaccines than to avoid any delay in being protected.

12. Do children and young people with a severely weakened immune system need extra doses of COVID-19 vaccine?

Some children and young people who have a severely weakened immune system may need extra doses of COVID-19 vaccine to make sure that they have better protection. You can discuss this with **you/your child's** medical specialist.



Templed ar gyfer trinwyr galwadau

Brechu plant rhwng chwe mis ac 17 oed sydd mewn mwy o berygl o haint COVID-19.

Cyn defnyddio'r templed hwn, dylid ei adolygu'n lleol a'i gyfuno ag unrhyw bolisi bwrdd iechyd lleol ar gyfer delio â galwadau. Dylid cyfeirio unrhyw ymholiadau clinigol at staff clinigol yn unol â pholisi lleol.

Yn 16 oed, yn ôl y gyfraith, rhagdybir bod gan berson ifanc y galluedd i gydsynio, felly dylai pobl ifanc 16 neu 17 oed gydsynio i gael triniaeth feddygol eu hunain. Gweler: [Green book chapter 2_Consent \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](#) (gwefan allanol)

Cyflwyniad

Helo, fy enw i yw [rhowch]. Rwy'n ffonio o [rhowch].

A gaf fi gadarnhau, os gwelwch yn dda, fy mod yn siarad â:

Naill ai:

- rhiant neu ofalwr [Rhowch enw'r plentyn]

Neu

- [Rhowch enw]

Rwy'n eich ffonio [i'ch gwahodd chi/i wahodd eich plentyn/i wahodd y plentyn rydych yn gofalu amdano] am frechiad COVID-19.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn gwahodd plant rhwng chwe mis a 17 oed sydd â chyflyrau iechyd penodol i gael brechiad COVID-19. Rwy'n deall [eich bod chi/rhowch enw] yn gymwys i gael brechiad COVID-19 ac rwy'n ffonio heddiw i drafod gwneud apwyntiad i gael y brechllyn.

Cyn i mi barhau, a gaf i wirio ychydig o fanylion gyda chi?

[Cadarnhewch yr enw/y cyfeiriad/y practis meddyg teulu]

[Cadarnhewch y dyddiad geni]

Manylion y cynnig ar gyfer brechllyn

[Rydych chi/Mae eich plentyn] yn derbyn galwad am frechllyn oherwydd bod plant a phobl ifanc â chyflyrau iechyd penodol yn wynebu risg uwch o salwch difrifol a chael eu derbyn i'r ysbyty gyda haint COVID-19.

Mae cael eich brechu rhag COVID-19 yn ffordd ddiogel ac effeithiol o helpu i'ch amddiffyn chi neu'ch plentyn rhag salwch difrifol a chael eich derbyn i'r ysbyty.



Y brechlyn a gynigir yw [rhowch enw brand y brechlyn e.e. Comirnaty], a gynhrychir gan [rhowch enw'r cwmni e.e. Pfizer]. Mae'r brechlyn yn ddiogel ac yn cael ei argymhell i'w ddefnyddio ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc.

Trafod yr apwyntiad

- Mae eich apwyntiad yn lleoliad ar [dyddiad] am [amser].

Os hoffech drafod hyn ymhellach gydag aelod o'n tîm clinigol, gallaf ofyn i rywun eich ffonio neu anfon e-bost atoch. (Cyfeiriwch at y polisi lleol)

Rhagor o wybodaeth

Os hoffech ragor o wybodaeth, gallaf anfon hwn atoch drwy'r post neu mewn e-bost neu roi cyfeiriad gwefan i chi.

(Os hoffent gael rhagor o wybodaeth drwy e-bost, bydd angen i chi gael eu cyfeiriad e-bost.)

- Gallwch ddod o hyd i ragor o wybodaeth a thafleini i gleifion yn icc.gig.cymru/pynciau/imiwneiddio-a-brechlynnau/gwybodaeth-brechlyn-covid-19/
- Gallwch gael rhagor o wybodaeth am y brechlynnau COVID-19 penodol ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc, gan gynnwys eu cynnwys a'u sgil-ffeithiau posibl, yn www.medicines.org.uk (gwefan allanol) trwy chwilio: [dewiswch enw (neu gwmni) y brechlyn a'r cryfder yn ôl oedran yr unigolyn]
- [Rhowch fanylion ffynonellau gwybodaeth y Bwrdd Iechyd]



Cwestiynau Cyffredin

1. Pam mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn argymhell brechiad COVID-19 i blant rhwng chwe mis ac 17 oed sydd â chyflyrau meddygol penodol?

Yng Nghymru, rydym yn dilyn cyngor gan y Cyd-bwyllgor arbenigol ac annibynnol ar Imiwneiddio a Brechu (JCVI) ar ddefnyddio gwahanol gynhyrchion brechlyn fel rhan o raglen frechu COVID-19. I'r rhan fwyaf o blant a phobl ifanc, mae haint COVID-19 yn achosi symptomau ysgafn neu ddim symptomau o gwbl, ond i nifer fach o blant a phobl ifanc â chyflyrau iechyd penodol mae'r risg o salwch difrifol yn fwy. Mae'r JCVI wedi cynghori y dylid cynnig brechiad i blant rhwng chwe mis a 17 oed sy'n wynebu mwy o risg o haint COVID-19.

2. A yw'r brechlyn COVID-19 yn ddiogel i blant ifanc?

Fel pob brechlyn, mae diogelwch ac effeithiolrwydd y brechlyn a ddefnyddir wedi'i brofi'n drylwyr mewn treialon clinigol.

Dim ond os yw profion gwyddonol, a elwir yn dreialon clinigol, yn dangos bod y manteision yn drech na'r risgiau y caiff brechlyn ei ryddhau i'r cyhoedd.

Mae'r rheolydd meddyginiaethau, yr Asiantaeth Rheoleiddio Meddyginiaethau a Chynhyrchion Gofal Iechyd (MHRA), wedi cadarnhau bod y brechlyn COVID-19 sy'n cael ei gynnig i blant a phobl ifanc yn ddiogel ac yn effeithiol.

3. Pa mor effeithiol yw'r brechlyn COVID-19?

Mae rhaglen frechu'r DU wedi bod yn llwyddiannus iawn. Mae degau o filiynau o bobl wedi'u brechu a miloedd lawer o fywydau wedi'u hachub.

Gall gymryd ychydig wythnosau i gynyddu rhywfaint o amddiffyniad rhag y brechlyn. Fel pob meddyginiaeth, nid oes unrhyw frechlyn 100% yn effeithiol - efallai y bydd rhai pobl yn dal i gael COVID-19 er gwaethaf cael brechiad - ond dylai'r effeithiau fod yn llai difrifol. Mae'n dal yn bwysig gwybod arwyddion a symptomau COVID-19, hyd yn oed os **ydych chi/eich plentyn yn cael** eich brechu/ei frechu.

I gael gwybodaeth am COVID-19, gan gynnwys arwyddion a symptomau'r clefyd, ewch i

Canllawiau i bobl sydd â symptomau haint anadlol, gan gynnwys COVID-19 | LLYW.CYMRU (gwefan allanol).

Efallai na fydd plant a phobl ifanc sydd â systemau imiwedd gwan yn cael ymateb imiwyddol cryf i'r brechlyn, ond dylai gynnig amddiffyniad iddynt rhag salwch difrifol.

4. Pam ddylai fy mhlentyn gael y brechlyn COVID-19?

Mae rhai pobl yn fwy tebygol o fynd yn sâl o COVID-19 na phobl eraill.



Mae rhai plant a phobl ifanc sydd â chyflyrau iechyd penodol yn fwy tebygol o fynd yn ddifrifol wael neu fynd i'r ysbyty.

Mae'r cyflyrau hyn yn cynnwys:

- problemau gyda'r frest, rhai cyflyrau ysgyfaint, gan gynnwys asthma a reolir yn wael;
- problemau calon difrifol, neu broblemau calon gyda chyflyrau meddygol eraill;
- afiechyd yr arenau, yr afu neu'r system dreulio;
- rhai cyflyrau niwrolegol neu anabledau (er enghraifft, epilepsi, parlys yr ymennydd neu syndrom Down) ac anabledau dysgu difrifol;
- anhwylderau endocrin (fel diabetes neu glefyd Addison);
- system imiwnedd wan oherwydd afiechyd neu driniaeth (er enghraifft, steroidau dos uchel, cemotherapi, radiotherapi neu drawsblaniad organau);
- problem gyda'u dueg, er enghraifft clefyd y crymangelloedd, neu os yw eu dueg wedi cael ei thynnu;
- problemau genetig difrifol;
- cyflyrau meddygol difrifol eraill fel y cynghorir gan y meddyg neu'r arbenigwr; a
- pobl sy'n feichiog (ar unrhyw adeg yn ystod beichiogrwydd).

5. Pa frechlyn fydd yn cael ei roi?

Brechlyn [rhowch enw'r brand], a gynhyrchir gan [rhowch enw'r cwmni] fydd yn cael ei gynnig. Mae'r brechlyn yn ddiogel ac yn cael ei argymhell i'w ddefnyddio ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc. Ni all y brechlyn roi'r coronafeirws i berson neu ei blentyn.

Os hoffech ragor o wybodaeth am y brechlyn, chwiliwch: (dewiswch yn gyfatebol)

- [Rhowch enw llawn a chryfder pob brechlyn, a'r oedrannau y defnyddir pob brechlyn ar eu cyfer]

www.medicines.org.uk

6. Beth yw sgil-ffeithiau'r brechlyn?

Fel pob meddyginiaeth, gall brechlynnau achosi sgil-ffeithiau. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r rhain yn ysgafn ac nid ydynt yn para'n hir, ac nid yw pawb yn eu cael. Dim ond diwrnod neu ddau ddylai'r sgil-ffeithiau mwyaf cyffredin bara.

Mae sgil-ffeithiau cyffredin yn ystod y diwrnod neu ddau cyntaf yn cynnwys:

- dolur neu chwyddo a chochni lle rhoddwyd y pigiad;
- poenau cyffredinol neu symptomau tebyg i'r fflui
- teimlo'n flinedig;
- teimlo'n gyfogyd neu chwydu;
- dolur rhydd;
- cael cur pen/pen tost;



- twymyn ysgafn; a
- chwarennau chwyddedig.

Gall babanod dan ddwy flwydd oed hefyd fod yn bigog, yn gysglyd a cholli eu harchwaeth.

Anaml iawn y rhoddir gwybod am achosion o lid y galon (a elwir yn myocarditis neu bericarditis) ar ôl brechlynnau COVID-19. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o blant a phobl ifanc yn gwella o'r rhain ac yn teimlo'n well ar ôl gorffwys a thriniaeth syml.

I gael rhagor o wybodaeth ewch i icc.gig.cymru/pynciau/imiwneiddio-a-brechlynnau/gwybodaeth-brechlyn-covid-19/

7. A oes unrhyw resymau pam na ddylid rhoi'r brechlyn?

Ychydig iawn o blant a phobl ifanc sydd ddim yn gallu cael y brechlyn COVID-19.

Ni ddylid rhoi'r brechlyn i unrhyw un sydd wedi cael:

- adwaith alergaidd difrifol wedi'i gadarnhau (anaffylaxis) i unrhyw un o gynhwysion y brechlyn; neu
- adwaith alergaidd difrifol wedi'i gadarnhau (anaffylaxis) i ddos blaenorol o'r un brechlyn COVID-19.

Mae'n bwysig eich bod yn dweud wrth y person sy'n rhoi'r brechlyn am unrhyw adwaith alergaidd difrifol blaenorol.

8. Ble bydd y pigiad yn cael ei roi?

Bydd babanod rhwng chwech a 12 mis oed yn cael y brechlyn yn eu clun. Fel arfer bydd plant (hŷn na 12 mis) a phobl ifanc yn ei gael ym mhen uchaf eu braich.

Ar ddiwrnod yr apwyntiad, dylech **chi/eich plentyn** wisgo dillad y gellir eu tynnu'n hawdd. Mae gwisgo dillad llac yn ei gwneud hi'n haws cyrraedd y glun neu ben y fraich.

Efallai yr hoffai plant ddod â hoff degan gyda nhw i chwarae ag ef tra byddant yn aros.

9. Beth am roi cydsyniad?

Os ydych yn rhiant, neu'n ofalwr â chyfrifoldeb rhiant, gofynnir i chi roi cydsyniad ar sail gwybodaeth (caniatâd) i'r plentyn sydd yn eich gofal gael y brechlyn, os yw o dan 16 oed.

Mewn rhai amgylchiadau, efallai y bydd pobl ifanc rhwng 12 a 15 oed yn gallu rhoi cydsyniad eu hunain, os ydynt yn deall yn iawn yr hyn sy'n cael ei gynnig, er ei bod yn well bod rhieni neu ofalwyr yn rhan o'u penderfyniad ynghylch cael y brechlyn.

Mae'n bwysig deall manteision a risgiau brechu. Bydd y nyrs neu'r sawl sy'n rhoi'r brechiad yn gallu trafod y brechlyn ac ateb unrhyw gwestiynau sydd gennych yn yr apwyntiad.



10. Beth os bydd fy mhlentyn yn sâl ar y diwrnod y disgwylir iddo gael y brechiad?

I gael y brechlyn, mae angen i blant a phobl ifanc fod yn iach. Os na allant fynd i'r apwyntiad brechu fe ddylen nhw, neu eu rhiant neu ofalwr, ganslo'r apwyntiad a'i aildrefnu cyn gynted â phosibl.

Nid yw annwyd neu fân anhwylder arall yn rheswm i ohirio'r brechlyn.

Os oes gennych unrhyw amheuaeth, trafodwch hyn gyda'r person sy'n rhoi'r brechiad.

11. A ellir rhoi brechlynnau eraill ar yr un pryd â'r brechiad COVID-19?

Gellir. Gellir rhoi brechlynnau COVID-19 ar yr un pryd â brechlynnau eraill. Mae'n well cael y brechlynnau ac osgoi unrhyw oedi cyn cael eich amddiffyn.

12. A oes angen dosau ychwanegol o frechlyn COVID-19 ar blant a phobl ifanc sydd â system imiwnedd wan iawn?

Efallai y bydd angen dosau ychwanegol o frechlyn COVID-19 ar rai plant a phobl ifanc sydd â system imiwnedd wan iawn i wneud yn siŵr eu bod yn cael eu hamddiffyn yn well. Gallwch drafod hyn **gyda'ch arbenigwr meddygol/arbenigwr meddygol eich plentyn**.

